

Title: THE ATOMIC COMMISSION OF THE UN (USSR)

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1950) pp 435-6, Russian book (encyclopedia)

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**[NOTE:** The above is the title of an article appearing in the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia, Volume 3 (2d edition, 1950), pages 435-6. The bibliography appearing at the end of the article consisted of the following two:

1. V. M. Molotov. "Questions of Foreign Policy" Moscow, 1948, pages 246-344.
2. A. Ya. Vyshinskiy. "Questions of International Law and International Policy." Moscow, 1949, pages 161-243.7

The UN Atomic Commission, whose official name is "Commission on Atomic Energy," is an auxiliary permanent organ of the UN and is included within the system of the Security Council. The Commission was established with the active participation of Soviet diplomacy and in response to a resolution of the UN General Assembly of 24 January 1946 for effecting the Security Council's proposals relative to (a) the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and all other basic forms of armaments manufactured for mass annihilation, (b) the control of atomic energy within the limits necessary for the ensurance of its utilisation for only peaceful purposes, and also (c) the exchange of scientific information for peaceful purposes. The Atomic Commission is composed of members of the Security Council and Canada (if it is still not a member of the Security Council). Resolutions of the Atomic Commission are adopted by a majority of its members.

The Atomic Commission confirmed and defined in a resolution of the 14 Dec 1946 General Assembly, upon the initiative of the USSR, the principles to govern the general regulation and reduction of armaments. According to this resolution, the Atomic Commission and the Security Council must expedite discussions on a project for a convention or conventions on the creation of an international system of control and inspection (in the framework of the Security Council); these conventions must include the prohibition of atomic

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weapons and all other basic forms of weapons which can be used at present and in the future for the mass <sup>^</sup>annihilation of peoples, and also control of atomic energy in a way necessary to ensure its utilization for only peaceful purposes.

The Soviet Union from the very beginning of the Atomic Commission conducted a consistent struggle with the Anglo-American block and pressed for an immediate prohibition of atomic weapons and establishment of strict and effective international control of atomic energy. The USSR representative introduced for the Atomic Commission's consideration a plan for conventions that provide for the prohibition of the use of atomic weapons and the destruction of existing stockpiles of atomic bombs, and also the establishment of international control of atomic energy with provisions to prevent atomic energy from being employed for military purposes. It was also proposed that both conventions be brought into operation simultaneously.

The US opposed the USSR proposals in its own so-called Baruch plan, in which the question of the prohibition of atomic weapons was completely bypassed; but instead of the establishment of international control over atomic energy it was proposed that all sources of atomic raw materials and all enterprises processing this material and handling atomic energy be removed from the management of all states and be handed over to the possession and direction of a special organ, formally international but actually in the hands of American capitalistic monopolies. This atomic "supertrust" must, according to the American plan, have the right to interfere in the internal affairs of states and in essence to regulate the entire economy of many countries, without consideration for their national interests. Moreover this plan completely defends the interest of large American monopolies that control the production and use of atomic energy and strive to employ in the US atomic energy not for peaceful purposes and not for the improvement of the well-being of people but exclusively for the purpose of atom bomb production. It stands to reason that such a "plan" cannot be accepted by any state looking out for the

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preservation of its independence. As a result of the sabotage on the part of the US and England the Atomic Commission came to a dead-end and in 1949 it actually suspended its activities.

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